and will probably be utterly futile. Such

have not been and are not now of the

desirable to tax the one billion pounds

A duty of three cents a pound would

thus imposed would amount to about

year, as the total market value of a

berry. That is about double the largest

crop ever raised in the island, and it

utmost to raise so much. There are

Of Barbers.

bers there are in New York. The official

record of "certified barbers" puts the

sure that the actual number of those in the

not be less than 100,000. Persons who

that the number of real, "practical"

When on duty barbers, according to

to the old myth, have unrivalled oppor-

tunities for inserting campaign argu-

ments into the porches of their clients'

No one knows exactly how many bar-

Porto Rican coffee.

barbers is limited.



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The Fight on the Mountain.

In another column will be found the clear and convincing statement of Captain LAWTON as to the battle of Mount Bud-Dajo and the unavoidable killing of women and children. Captain Law-Ton's admiration, shared by all American soldiers, of the stubborn fanatical courage that drove these Moros to a fate self-imposed, a religious sacrifice, is worthy of a brave and chivarous man. He and all his comrades in the Philippines should know that the ululations of a handful of Americans as fanstical as the Moros, but at the expense of their voices, not their lives, have had no more effect upon the feeling of the American people than the pot rack of so many guinea hens. It is almost forgotten here that these professional keeners over the wickedness of men and things American squeaked and shrieked at the massacre" on the mountain.

The American soldiers in the Philippines, and wherever else, have the con-fidence, respect and thorough cordial good will of all but a negligible quantity of their countrymen. They are as humane as they are fearless; and they must not think that any howling of Bedlam dervishes can make the country unjust to its defenders.

Vindicated but Willing.

In a letter to the Hon. RAINBOW JONES, who has not suppressed it, Mr. BRYAN expresses his "gratification" at "the vindication of Democratic principles." If 'Democratic principles" have been "vindicated" by a Republican Congress and Administration, there seems no special reason why Mr. BRYAN should leave the delights of travel and composition to dedicate himself to the public service. It appears from certain remarks of the Hon JOSEPH WINGATE FOLK, who has just abdicated from the candidate's chair, that the best Democrats and the best Republicans are neither Republican nor Democratic, but members of "a party of the people." The Republican party of the people has the advantage of possession; and why should it be ousted to make way for itself under another name?

In spite of this assumed merger of parties, Mr. BRYAN is "willing." If certain "ifs" are translated into the indicative or imperative, he will be a candidate, because "there are certain reforms which he would very much like to see accomplished."

What are these reforms? "Highly conservative," no doubt. Do they include Government telegraphs and telephones and the election of Federal Judges? Will Government ownership of railroads be found among them? At present Mr. BRYAN talks merely of Government "control." The Republicans, the other Democrate, in the Folk-lore classification, are for such "control." The Greatest Conservative Force is less definite than willing.

Weiching Fire Insurance Companies.

There may be some welchers among the fire insurance companies. The San Francisco people so assert most vehemently. If such is the case, these companies are likely to pay a heavy penalty for their conduct. Their managers may be sure that the public will know them and mark them as swindlers, and that injustice and unfairness in their treatment of San Francisco will be remembered and resented in every corner of the country.

Yet the fact that a fire insurance company declines to pay losses in San Francisco without the ordinary and usual proof of its liability, without the sifting of all the evidence in every claim, without insistence on the enforcement of the terms of its policy, does not convict it of sharp practice. Some of the companies plead exemption from liability under "earthquake clauses" in their policies, the intention and scope o which must have been known to the insured. The companies are not organizations for the distribution of charity. Their officers have not power, under the laws regulating the business, to pay out the companies' money except in accordance with the contracts into which they have entered.

Much of the heat and fury that have been generated over the insurance situation in San Francisco is plainly based on a misconception of the facts. Not all the companies that dispute claims are attempting to rob their customers. If any companies are taking advantage of the conditions now existing in the Pacific city to obtain undue advantage they may be sure that their course will result in serious injury to their business in the future.

Agrarian Reforms in England.

For some weeks the House of Commons has been occupied mainly in discussing the education bill, on a crucial point of which, by the way, the Bannerman Government was nearly beaten a few days since, only managing to defeat a hostile amendment by less than a score of votes. Public interest being thus concentrated for the most part on this question, but little attention has been paid to a land tenure bill which, although not introduced by the Ministry, has been adopted by it officially and will henceforth be pressed by it in both houses of Parliament. This measure represents the first determined and systematic attempt to give English tenants

an instalment of the "Three Fs," or, in other words, to do for them what Mr. GLADSTONE did for Irish tenants a quarter of a century ago.

If the land tenure bill be passed in ts present form it will assure to English tenants compensation for improvements; secondly, as unrestricted right to grow what crops they please, and to sell all farm products, a right which at present few possess; and thirdly, compensation as the island is concerned, stands in for disturbance, which obviously will greatest need of protection. But we tend to promote fixity of tenure. Under opinion that it is either necessary or the first clause a tenant, on the termination of his tenancy, will be entitled to obtain from his landlord, in consideraof coffee now annually imported into the tion of any improvement he may have United States in order to protect the made, such a sum as fairly shall repreone-twentieth of that quantity at present grown in Porto Rico, or the one-tenth sent its value to an incoming tenant. It is patent that such a provision will tend to encourage good farming. As of the island's possibilities in coffee things are now in England, many tenraising. ants, especially as the termination of their lease draws nigh, are loath to put money into the land, feeling it to be be the lowest rate of any benefit to the island. A five cent rate is asked. If unsafe to spend capital in the developprotected by a three cent rate the duty twice as much, in the course of a single

ment of another man's property. If a tenant were assured of recoupment for his outlay, he would spend more in artificial fertilizers and labor, and thus secure larger crops, with the result that he would be able to feed more stock and produce more manure. In the case of Ireland it has been acknowledged by Parliament that if by high farming a tenant produces more, the value of the land is thereby increased, and the man who effects the increase, whether by brains or by money, deserves to be remumerated. On what ground can the application of this equitable principle to English tenants be refused? With the right to remuneration for improvements may be coupled another given by the bill, the right, namely, of a tenant farmer to obtain from his landlord compensation for damage done to his crops by game in all cases where the farmer himself has not a lawful right to kill. No attempt is made by the bill to stop

the preserving and killing of game, but

it forbids the enjoyment of the privilege

at the farmer's expense. That the jus-

tice of such a provision can be contested

anywhere is scarcely conceivable on this ears. Sitters to these artists are in a side of the Atlantic. position in which they are compelled to By another clause of the proposed isten. As a matter of fact, barbers are measure the English tenant farmer is a taciturn race. relieved from the restrictions to which The repeal of the compulsory regisat present he is subject with reference tration part of the barbers law by the to the method of cultivating the soil and late Legislature did not bring the bardisposing of its products. As things bers together. To a regrettable extent are now, most tenants are compelled to there was a division of opinion between farm in accordance with the wishes of the "American" and "German" artists on their landlords. They are tied to a parthe one side and the "Italian" artists on ticular succession or rotation of orops the other. A demonstration of the com-For the most part they are obliged to bined political strength of the barbers of follow a system of rotation which binds New York, if they would combine, might them to grow first grain, next clover be imposing. Hardly any class of men has to submit to more tedious talk. The or clover and grass, then grain again, and finally roots, in four consecutive alcoholic clients alone are enough to drive years. Not only are they prohibited Jos crazy. The conversational crank, from growing what they please, but they cannot sell what they choose. Of the who does not know him? The barber's chair loud political yawper, the orator, four crops just mentioned they can sell he, too, is spared and flourishes. We often wonder why these patient, much nothing but the threshed grain; all the other products they must buy live stock enduring men do not rise and mutiny to consume, whatever price those prodagainst those intolerable bores, most ucts may command in the market, or of their subjects and customers. And whatever may be the tenants' need for though they shrink from too careful regulation, paternalism would seem to be money. How this pinches will be plain enough when we point out that meadow their best card. Absolute Federal prohibition of hair hay brings in the London market from \$17.50 to \$19.50 a load of thirty-six trusses on the face, when the face is transported of eighteen hundredweight, whereas the in interstate commerce, might be justified on sanitary grounds and even on manure derivable from that hay, if all æsthetic grounds. If slaughter houses of it were consumed on a farm, would be worth only \$7.14. Straw brings from must be æsthetic, what is too much to expect in the case of the human face

\$6.50 to \$8.50 per thirty-six trusses of thirty-six pounds each, whereas its value as manure is only \$2.50. In other words, the manurial value of hay or straw, which most tenants are constrained by their leases to content themselves with, is trivial compared with the market value. By clause 4 of the pending bill it is provided that, notwithstanding any contract or agreement, a tenant shall have full right to cultivate, crop or dispose of the products of his farm, without incurring such penalty as may be imposed by his agreement, provided he takes adequate care to protect the hold-

tenant injure his farm the landlord is

entitled to recover damages or to obtain

an injunction restraining the infliction

The proposed revolution in the rela-

tions of the English "squire" to his tenant

farmers does not stop here. Not only

must a tenant farmer be at liberty to do

what he likes with his farm and with its

products, subject only to restraint from

injuring the land, not only will he be

entitled to compensation for improve-

ments on the termination of his tenancy.

but if a landlord refuses to renew his

lease the tenant will be entitled to

compensation for disturbance, if he can

show that ejectment from his home and

the sundering of old associations would

be a hardship, or that the transfer to

another locality of his business, such as

the sale of milk and butter or meat to

local middlemen, with whom he has

built up a trade, would cause him pecu-

niary loss. In a word, the land tenure

bill now pending treats the English ten-

ant farmer as a human being possessed

of rights, material and moral, which his

It will be observed that absolutely

nothing is conceded by this measure to

English tenants that Irish tenants have

not enjoyed since 1881. We predicted

at the time that the agrarian reform

introduced by Mr. GLADSTONE, although

ostensibly confined to Ireland, must in

the nature of things be extended ulti-

Porto Rico's Tariff Campaign.

The Porto Ricans are still talking

about tariff protection for their coffee

in the American market. A San Juan

daily paper prints an interview with Mr.

SCOTT TRUXTON, the official agent for

the sale of the products of the island in

the United States, and quotes him as

saying that he has been "authorized by

the (Porto Rican) Government to under-

take an active campaign in the United

States in relation to a protective tariff

for Porto Rican coffee,"- and that he

hopes "to do everything possible so that

the American press shall take all due

interest in the matter before the next

A campaign of this kind is inopportun

session of Congress."

landlord is bound to respect.

mately to Great Britain.

of injury.

The barbers should have asked for more "shackles" and should have rejoiced to hear them clank. LA FOLLETTE belongs only to the people. - Governor Folk. ing from injury or deterioration. If in the exercise of such new privileges a

> The Hon. JOE CANNON is the man most in request for campaign speeches. The Hon. LESLIE MORTIER SHAW is the man who gets the highest pleasure out of making

In short, a national public utility.

divine? Haircutting, too, ought not

to be dependent upon whim, feminine

command or superstitions of the moon

or the tides. Its time and season should

be prescribed by an all-wise and all-

"Jeffersonian" Government; and those

honest fellows the barber surgeons,

who now say that business is bad, would

profit by the intervention of the Govern-

ment in their studies.

The Hon. WINSTON CHURCHILL, the romantic-realist candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, is going to "make a whirl-vind campaign." The case is CHURCHILL against the Boston and Maine Railroad. Since railroads have ceased to have any friends, judgment must be for CHURCHILL To be sure, other candidates may be equally eager to put a hook in the jaw of the railroad leviathan, but Mr. CHURCHILL has already done it in a novel; "and let me make the novels of a people and I care not who makes its laws." In spite of which saw, Mr. CHURCHILL "has been to the Legislatur'." A novelist has special privileges in a campaign. Even if he doesn't get the office, he accumulates material; and he learns in suffering what he will teach in fiction.

A question for sociologists: Should the use of royalties as campaign funds be permitted?

To G. B. S., London: Please join the early closing movement.

What does the Hon. CHARLES WARREN FATRBANKS, riding blithely among his mowers, care about the speech which the Hon, WILLIAM HOWARD TAFF is going to make to-night? The earth may shake under TAFT; the breathless height of heaven is pierced by the summit of Mount Fairbanks. His feet on the Hoosier soil, his head distinctly visible from Greensboro. N. C., Mr. FAIRBANKS sees at once his hay, his fences and the rainbows invisible meaner eyes.

The opposition to the measure was due to the belief that it was none of the business of the Legislature to express itself on this subject.—Despatch from New Orleans.

Weaklings most unworthy are those who believe that anything is "none of the business of the Legislature." Everything is the business of Boards of Aldermen and State Legislatures. Their field is the whole wide world, and it is their duty to whereas and resolute on every subject that attracts newspaper attention. The affairs of Europe are particularly within the legislative province of Aldermen, and twisting the British lion's tail is one of the primary duties of Common Councilmen. Louisiana the sympathy of the sisterhood of States Her lawmakers are too shy and modest.

THE PEASANTS' LAND BILL.

disposition as there is to make change in tariff rates looks in quite the opposite ST. PETERSBURG, June 20 .- The agrarian measure proposed by the redoubtable Russian Advanced Peasant bloc is boldly direction, toward reduction rather than increase. THE SUN has certainly shown entitled "A Compendium of Basic Land a "due interest" in the affairs and in the Laws for the Nation." It consists of twenty welfare of our forgotten island. Coffee paragraphs, and to it are appended already is the only Porto Rican product of any the signatures of a third of the members of importance which has no tariff protec-Russia's lower house. The "Laborer" bloc formally define tion, and it is the product which, so far

it to be the duty of Russia's legislatures establish the fact that all land, as also all mineral or fluid wealth, superficial or buried in the bowels of the earth, belongs of right to the nation as a whole, to the people as a corporate commune and not individuals. The preamble insists on the imperative necessity of keeping this cardinal point in view in all prospecti legislation for agricultural reform. It is further the duty of the legislature

of that quantity which is about the limit proceeds the measure put out by the peasant bloc, to ordain that all land necessary for the purposes of agricultural industry be expropriated ("handed over") for usufruct only to those of the country's nationals who are prepared themselves to work it. To the use of the land for the purpose of agricultural exploitation by their own labor all citizens must possess equal right before the law. This is how the "Laborer" stalwarts declare their astounding scheme of "land nationalization" must be carried 100,000,000 pound crop of the Porto Rican out if it is to satisfy Russia's men of the land—her mujik armies. In the first place would tax the insular resources to their all Crown, imperial appanage, Cabinet monastery and Church estates must be legislatively expropriated and merged in a "national land fund." It should be cheaper ways of making a market for explained here that so intense is the hatred generally entertained toward the present Government regime that the nationa Duma, practically in its entirety, would have little compunction in appending its signature to this demand of the forward number at 20,000. "Boss" barbers are Peasant party. It is rather the subsequent designs of the "Laborers" and cognizance of the appalling "physical" avoirdupois of the mujik millions behind them which barbering profession (judging from the applications made for employment) cancauses level headed Russians to recoil in genuine slarm before the latest demands of have been shaved in strange barber shops sometimes incline to the belief

the representatives of the peasantry. "Into this common land fund," continued the projected agrarian measure, "must compulsorily be exprepriated all land in the empire, irrespective of its present ownership, whether it be owned by professions land owner or private individual, provided the present holdings quantitatively exceed the 'normal' dessiatinage to be legislatively fixed for the particular area within which the act of exprepriation is carried out."

In the event of this extraordinary measure becoming law, assuming that the State "normal" workable dessistinage will be fixed at a matter of five desaiatines, the present owner of a hundred dessiatine estate will be compulsorily persuaded to hand over to the national land fund ninety-five of his Russian acres. Should he have the misfortune to own, as many Russian land owners do, thousand or ten thousand dessiatines, the solatium left him after the projected land nationalization bill is done with him wi

remain the five dessiatine plot. With regard to lands already granted under statutes of the Czar Liberator Alexander II. and his successors, the projected land nationalization bill ordains that all such lands must remain in the hands of their peasant possessors. The qualification is added, however, that no single peasant may hold a yard more than the quantity fixed as the "normal" for individual retention in his particular locality and not a square foot of land at all unless he himself takes off his coat and works it. No land plots over and above the "normal" fixed by statute for a particular area may be bequeathed or acquired save in the manner prescribed in the land nationalization bill For no such plot may there be a market Merge it must, and immediately, in the general national land fund.

What, it may be asked, of compensa tion? The promoters of the new bill declare that all lands, whether voluntarily turned over to the national fund or compulsorily sequestrated, must be paid for. buyer must be the sequestrator. The amount and terms of the compensation for all holdings voluntarily or compulsorily turned over to the fund must be decided by law, the State to act as receiver of the holdings and dispenser of the compensatory rubles out of the resources of the national exchequer. What the extent of this compensation, what the terms of the compensa tion, and precisely when land may be sequestrated for the fund gratis-these are questions which may not be defined by the egislature until the people at large in every town, village and settlement shall have deliberated upon them and the agrarian

problem as a whole. All sale outright, mortgaging, bequests of and or bestowals shall "forthwith" become llegal. This clause is explained by leaders of the Advanced Peasant party to be designed with the special view of preventing the thousands of land owners throughout Russia from disposing of their property before the deluge. Panic among the big land owners in Russia has already had the effect of bringing many hundreds of thousands of dessiatines into the market for prompt cash or

as much cash down as is obtainable. A further paragraph of the bill provides that, while every square sagene of hill and dale in the empire shall be given equally in usufruct to all nationals willing to take their coats off and work it, preference shall be accorded to local agriculturists over immigrant workers from other districts and to agriculturists over unfortunate "urbana." Every worker, however, is to have the right to own a delimited land plot in the locality in which he at present resides or the right to a free plot from the fund in a locality which contains untilled acreage. The socialistic land bill further proposes to draw unstintingly from the much abused milch cow of State resources for the defrayal of such items of expenditure as those incurred in transporting landless mujiks a few hundreds or thousands of versts to national territories where there is plenty of elbow room. Where, after due satisfaction of all comers, there turns out to be a residue of oultivable land, that residue must be transferred forthwith into the land fund as a reserve for State exigencies, to provide for local increase of population, foreseen for some reason or other to be a considerable one under the latest Russian Socialist millennium and for grants for immigrants from other parts of the empire.

In the event of a worker ceasing to cultivate his plot or desiring to reduce the amount under cultivation he must transfer the land not wanted to the general fund. Compensation, however, will be afforded him by the State for all improvements carried out on his plot of which he has not enjoyed full benefit. It would practically follow that no holder of a plot could transfer it to another. The right of all such "transference" is to be vested, should this measure become law, in the State as general manager of the land fund for all. All plots granted out of the fund shall be liable to the imposition of a special land tax, to be regulated, sliding scale fashion, according to geo ical or topographical conditions. The graph nore favorable the conditions, climatic or other, the bigger is to be the impost.

Among other ameliorations which the Duma has failed to obtain from the Caar

and his Ministerial Council is the universally demanded abolition of the "special" or "temporary" regulations, including the semi-siege laws and laws for "increased protection," which render it an offence punishable, without trial of any kind, by fine in the sum of 500 rubles or by imprisonment for three months, to discuss mos phases of Russia's internal situation in public café or street, to say nothing of anything in the nature of public "assembly for the purpose of deliberating on political questions of the day with anti-Governmental "malice prepense." Here lies serious danger of conflict with the authorities at a date calculable in weeks. The facts worthy of note at the moment are that the Duma's demand for "immediate, genuine and radical land reforms" has in essential particulars been ignored by Russia's Government: that the Duma's mandate, more particularly on the burning agrarian question, was known to be the mandate of the enfranchised of Russia's mujik army that the Duma, exasperated by the Czar' refusal to listen to the voice of his people through the people's own representatives. s now about to fan the flame of mujik anti-Governmental betred throughout the empire by direct appeal to the peasantry for that "active" support which will surely precipitate blood letting between the Czar' Pretorians and the Czar's subjects. Drive he Russian mujik to organized anti-Government "demonstration," and there is no saying where he will stop. Fear of bloodshed, at any rate, is with him no infallible deterrent. Yet the members of the Russian peasant bloo have plainly affirmed their intention of ranging the agricultural govrnments of the empire from end to end, once the Duma terminates its initial sitting, for the purpose of propounding before Russia's mujiks an "agrarian" programme

which threatens political pandemonium. Two years of upheaval, temporarily culminating in attempted revolutionary rising on an "organized" scale during last winter, finds the Government coterie in St. Petersburg still comparatively unmoved, apparently still as unconscious of the true magnitude of the possible catastrophe awaiting hem at home as they showed themselves unconscious of the true character and physical strength of the forces which Japan was compelled to put in the field against them Those few in the reactionary camp in Russia who bother their heads to think about the matter at all declare themselves still fully convinced of the reliability of the Pretorian rifle and sabre for the dragooning of Russia's 'unruly." And the bayonets of the preponderant if humble "grays" of the in-fantry? They, too, declare the self-complacent ones in high place, are true soldier of the "Little Father." "Possibly," retor Russia's desperate peasant leaders, "but the 'grays' are our own sons and brothers, and bayonets in such bands, in circumstances and under conditions such as ours, have before this been turned upon those whom their holders had sworn an oath

FROM AN UNDISCOVERED POE. Revolt of a Young Author Against th

Complimentary Publishers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir . I have peared in a recent issue of your paper, and am well pleased with the information they am well pleased with the information they impart. My case is somewhat similar to theirs in so far as the discouragement and disappointment are concerned. In the two years, more or less, that I have endeavored to secure an opening through sending finished to secure an opening through sending finished products around to the magazines and through calling personally on the editors, I have never suffered the misfortune of having a story rejected on account of lack of merit; and I have also never experienced the joy of having one accepted by a first class publication.

Men like Mr. Streamer, late of Brentano's: Dr. Shaller Mathews, editor of The World To-dow, are in raptures over my work. Mr.

To-day, are in raptures over my work. Mr. Reeve of Public Opinion said, on reading one of my stories, that I "have gone deeper into the drug question than any other writer that ever lived, not excepting De Quincey or Poe And Mr. Bynner of McClure's pronounced "Man in the Crowd" a "remarkable piece

have existed in that "yast underworld" wherein Gertrude Atherton declares for the past score of years. Ingram in his Crowd" is a masterpiece, which to the student whose thinking is prompted by heart as well as brain throws forth a powerful plea in showing him that there are "secrets in human life too terrible to be revealed," and that the essence of all crime is undivulged." All of Poe's other stories, it may be observed, contain no appeal to the tender sympathies ut on the contrary "subdue the intellect

magnificently. In writing my "Man in the Crowd" I followed

magnificently.

In writing my "Man in the Crowd" I followed the lines of construction laid down by Poe; have descended deeper into dotalls; have elaborated where he merely makes a mention, like the description of the pickpockets, for instance; and, all in all, have created a much longer tale. The author of "The Rayen" described a London scene. I have depicted a New York scene. Of course, in writing this story I could not take Poe's great theme and illustrate the terror of a "solitude fearing drug user"—I could, but I didn't wish to plaglarize even to the extent of taking another's subject. Eventually, however, my story will take a deserved place beside "The Suicide Club." The Gold Bug." "Outcasts of Poker Flat." &c. The mere and trivial fact that editors have rejected this story in po way detracts from its merits; the stuff is in it. Just as if they, singly or in concert, could prevent a tale of its kind from seeing the light.

A short while ago I mentioned the possible publication of my work—some dozen stories in all—to a gentleman who had been my friend in the past, and was told that the "al-ways uncertain public will not buy the book of an unknown author"; that it would cost "at least \$300 to print and bind it," &c. I have no doubt that the first is true when applied to a mediocre work, or even to a production of eleverness such as is turned out nearly every day in these times; yet I am perfectly willing to take a chance with the "uncertain public." I know the pleasure and avidity with which I would gladly pay out my last dollar were an author of the Stevenson or Poe class to make his appearance in these times of suffering mediocrity: and I believe there are thousands who would do the same.

All the world, however, is aware of the fact that Mr. Duncan of Scribrer's asseverated that I would be "living in Easy street some day" as a result of my writings; nevertheless, if the periodical now examiping my work rejects it I will bring the short stories out in an edition of \$,000 coples, the printing and binding of

When Is a Man Dead?

From the North American Journal of Homeopathy.
Floresco claims to have brought back life to
dogs whose hearts have stopped from 25 to 40 minutes. He applies electrodes directly to the heart, either on the outside or by needles to the inside of the ventricles. Danilewsky has started heart beats in a rabbit iwenty-four hours after death and in the auricles three days after death. This he accomplished by perfusion of the heart by Locke's solution. Inhibition of this heart action can be brought about by applying electrodes at the root of the acrts. Locke and Rosenhelm perfused a heart that had been hanging in the leborator; for five days since its removal from the rabbit body, and caused it to give beats of considerable magnitude. Howell of Johns Hopkins concludes from his experiments that inhibition of the heart depends on the presence of diffusible potassium compounds in the heart tissue, and that vague impulses act indirectly by increasing the amount of potas i im compounds of this character. impulses act indirecily by increasing the amount of potes i im compounds of this character.

From the physiclogical standpoint, therefore, it looks as if the day may come when death will be cheated of its pray, and the heart forced to take up again the work that it has laid down.

Captain Lawton's Account of the Condi-

ON MOUNT BUD-DAJO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having read in your columns the signderous attack made by Mr. Parkhurst and others on th officers of the army who took part in the recent battle of Mount Bud-Dajo, Jolo, Philippine Islands, I feel that I owe it to myself and the officers of my command to refute the statements and insinuations made by those misguided philanthrepists who, in utter ignerance of conditions and circumon themselves to sit in judgment and "roast on themselves to sit in judgment and roast in most scathing terms officers and men who but did their duty under most trying circum-stances, and who feel that applause, at least, rather than censure, is their due.

Upon men given to rendering such enap judgment on a basis of most woful igner-ance probably nothing that can be said by those on the scene here will have any effect; but at any rate the public at large, or those who have had their judgment warped by the unjust criticisms of these men in the public prints, should have the facts set before hem, and it is with this object in view that

beg for a short space in your columns.

Having taken a leading part in the battle of Bud-Dajo, and being perfectly familiar with all the facts of and conditions surrounding that fight, I beg to state:

1. We, the officers engaged in the fight

were ignorant of the fact that there were women and children in the forts of Mount Bud-Dajo until the fight was practically over.

2. The fight itself was preceded by severa

days of preparation in plain view of the Mores intrenched on the mountain, who were fully aware of our intention to attack them sev-eral days before we did, and ample time and opportunity was afforded them of getting any men and children that they may have had with them down from the mountain during this time if they so desired.

8. In attacking the forts we fired for some

time at heads only, as they protruded above the parapets in shooting at us, and no one of us was aware of the fact that there were women or children on the inside.

4. In the final assault of the forts the fight-

ing became a desperate hand to hand affair in which for the first time those of us who romen and some children. At this stage of the battle, when women were fighting furiously alongside of the men, no human reprotesty alongstoe of the men, no numan power could have stayed the hands of our men, for they were fighting for their lives, and even had it been in the power of our officers to stay the combat such an act on our part would have been suicidal and crim-inal, and would have brought down on our heads the anathemas of the scores of victims among us who would have fallen as a result of such folly, to say nothing of subsequent court-martial proceedings. However, as I have already stated, such action on our part see simply impossible in any case.

5. Women were killed because they were

alongside of and fighting with the men, and scarcely distinguishable from them. Children were killed because they were in the arms of the women and were used as shields by both men and women. The killing of women and children was absolutely unpreventable under the circumstances.

6. These Moros were fanatics of the wors

kind. They were determined either to con-quer or die, and if it was die, the women must go with them, and the babies, too Such was their oult, such their dictum, carried out to the letter.
No man, woman or child faltered.

fought to the last breath. Their stoicism wender and admiration, but their fate was The above are the facts, which can be

vouched for by all participants in this now famous battle.

Officers and men alike regretted the necessity

of this killing of women and children. They are Americans with as warm and sympathetic hearts as beat in the breasts of Mr. Parkhurst and others of their fellow country-men, but they are soldiers, too, and gallant ones at that. They saw their duty, and did it, and did it well. Praise, not censure, is their due. E. P. LAWTON,

Captain Nineteenth Infantry, Commander of Column No. 3, late Bud-Dajo expe-

MALABANG, Mindanso, P. I., May 17.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Shortly after the Slocum disaster an inspection of certain makes of life belts, filled with kapok, showed them to be belts on steamboats

It would be easy to demonstrate that kapok rom the Dutch East India Island of Java is superfor in buoyancy to almost every other substance known, but the cupidity or ignorance of some of the life belt manufacturers in this city, who took the poorer grades-therefore not the Java product was the cause of the projudice against the me terial, and it may take many years before the present law of prohibition can be withdrawn.

The only good kapok for life saving apparatus must be capable of carrying at least thirty-two The Java kapok is the only one which, until now, has given this result. For other purposes the demand is on the increase, but it appears on the market as allk floss or sliky floss, while its real name is kapok. What is not generally known is that a Jave kapok pillow, not too large and cov-ered with a linen slip, gives the greatest possible comfort during the sultry nights of an American summer. The coolness to the head is very pro-nounced and the material does not mat. Comslips it will prove a revelation to many a tired and heated head.

But by all means let it be known for what it is. namely, as a "Java kapok pillow," and let any manufacturer who accepts this hint avoid using the interior product of so many of the other East-JAVA KAPOK. NEW YORK, July &.

Did Lafayette Send St. Bernards to this Country?

From Watson's Dog Book, Part VIII. There is a possibility that Gen. Lafayette was ne first person to send any St. Bernards to this country. When he returned to the United States country. When he returned to the United States in 1824 he apparently met Mr. J. F. Skinner, who at one time was Assistant Postmaster-General and afterward edited the American Farmer Sporting Magazine and other publications. At one time he seemed to have been very much interested in getting good sheep dogs, and in this he was aided by Gen. Lafayette, who, previous to 1830, as near as we can judge, sent him two French sheep dogs and at another time sent two dogs which Mr. Skinner described as "Pyrenean or St. Bernard" Skinner described as "Pyrenean or St. Bernard" dega and tells of the use made of them at the hos-pice. As Mr. Skinner was evidently getting sheep dogs it is more probable that these were Pyrenean sheep dogs. Yet as he particularly mentioned the French sheep dogs as having pointed faces, she other not being so described were likely broader faced and were half bred dogs akin to the St. Berpards. There is still another possibility that Gen. outside crosses a few years before and may hav stated it in such a way as to lead Mr. Skinner to assume that they were one and the same breed or bred the same way and thus give the dogs he re-

Liquid Fuel Non-Step Record.

From the London Datty Chronicie.

The steamship Geldmouth, belonging to the Shejj Line, has just arrived at Rotterdam, after cases in the mass just arrived at Rotterdam, after steaming from Singapore by the route round the Cape of Good Hope, a distance of 11,791 miles, in fifty-two days, without once stopping the engines or checking the generation of steam in the main boilers. This performance is believed to be the largest non-stop run ever made by marine machiners. The vessel was brighted for the contraction of chinery. The vessel was burning liquid fuel, and with so great an economy that enough surplus is left to take the vessel twenty days steaming on her return passage cast.

Advantages of Cave Dwelling. From Macmilian's Magasine.

In the days of the cave dweller the English climate was very hot, and the cave made a cool retreat.

Division of Labor. Knicker-An English writer says she thinks in the country and writes in town. Rocker-Same way with us; my wife thinks at the a and I write a check in the city.

Ambition. Enicher Wouldn't you like to wake up some coming to find yourself famous? Subbubs I'd rather sleep till I had missed every

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

Mr. Bryan's Opinion of It Ardently Sus tained by a Native. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Thomas P. Hughes joins issue with Mr. William J. Bryan in regard to the latter's nasterful exposition of truth about the British misrule in India, published in THE SUM. Mr. Hughes does not and cannot refute a single statement in Mr. Bryan's article.

An Indian parable illustrates the case of India and the British. An honest and simple minded Brahman was carrying a lamb on his aboulder. Three charlatans saw him his shoulder. Three charlatans saw him and devised a plan of getting the lamb from him without incurring his curse. They stood at different points in the way that he was going by. Each of them, when the Brahman passed by him, greeted him with reverence and salutation, and then remarked; "Why, Maharaja, you, a holy man, are carrying this dog, an unclean animal, on your shoulder." The Brahman simply looked angulis at the first man. The second time anguily at the first man. The second time anguily at the first man. The second time he got suspicious and looked at the lamb to make sure of it. But at the third remark he was alarmed, thinking that the animal was surely possessed of some evil spirit, and when out of sight he threw the creature down from his shoulder and ran away.

Thus for a century and a half the shrewd

English have played a scientifically perfected confidence trick with the simple minded indian—on the one side professing attruism and humanity, and on the other rebbing the country on an unprecedented scale. The result of this double dealing began to be felt about the latter quarter of the last century about the latter quarter of the last century in the form of a universal famine in 1877. Thinking men in India, therefore, were obliged to pay serious attention to the poverty of the nation brought about by the ceaseless drain of wealth by the aliens. The Indian National Congress was started in 1885, and in its life of twenty-one years has rendered a valuable service in educating the people on political lines and creating the sentiment of nationality. The terrible famine of 1898, which has stuck to the country in one part or another ever since and wrought havoc by sweeping away millions of starving souls. by sweeping away millions of starving souls, has at last convinced a large portion of the people that the source of the evil lies in the alien government, which exists solely for the purposes of systematically robbing the country. The partition of the province of Bengal, which had enjoyed comparative prosperity owing to the permanent settle ment of land, was the last straw on the back of the camel and created a sulf between the rulers and the ruled which is widening every day. The people of India awake from a

of the camel and created a gulf between the rulers and the ruled which is widening every day. The people of India awoks from a long slumber, and October 16, 1905, became a red letter day in the history of the new India. The Hindus and Moslems are fraternising by shouting "Bande Mataram" (Hall motherland) and "Allaho-akbar" (God is great). In spite of the reactionary policy of the Government, which sent many people to the jail and whipped several schoolboys for singing the patriotic seng.

In the teeth of opposition from the British Government the Swadeshi movement is spreading rapidly, and the national university is expected to become an established fact before long. Moreover, patriotic leaders like Gungadher Telak, who has suifered imprisonment three times for simply being loyal to the country, are coming to the front fearlessly. We may any day expect to hear the news of so many thousand patriots being shot down by the newly organized army of Lord Kitchener, as every Indian mail shows that the British officials are setting exasperated by this newly born patriotic spiritamong the people of India.

I should like to advise Mr. Hughes to read the Indian papers and not to judge the Indian of to-day by the India of thirty years ago, when he was there learning the Afghan language on the frontiers. From the abeve description he should be able to understand that in 1857 the majority of the Indian princes were independent rulers and were not subjected to the British tutelage as they are now, and also that the effect of the British rapacity was not felt so universally then as it is felt to-day. Hence under certain drawhacks, the entire people did not rise against the British rule in 1857.

In regard to the silver question: England perpetrated a great wong upon the people of India, as Mr. Bryan pointed out in his article, simply to aid the manufacturers of England. When silver was depreciated as compared with gold it began to serve the purpose of protecting Indian industries against imports from countries where wages were

meet the obligation of interest on so many millions of pounds sterling. The additional money is a gain to the oreditors. Hence India is between the devil of the manufacturer and the deep sea of the meney lender of England.

of England.

In conclusion, I congratulate Mr. William Jennings Bryan on his steadfastness to the cause of truth and chamlonship of liberty and freedom as a true son of this greatest republic of the West, which, if led by men of his calibre, will ever be in the van of civilization and humanitarianism, and would always espouse the cause of emancipation of every child of man from the bondage of political and economical thraidem.

MOHAMMAD BARAKATULLAH.

THE BRONK, July 7.

Weary of Mr. Bryan.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why should V. J. Bryan receive so much free advertising at this time? Will there not be time enough to talk about him after he is nominated for President? I might persuade myself to become interested in dim if I could reconcile him to a possibility, but Any man who preaches and professes to believe

in the theory of himetallism is either a liar or a fool I do not believe that Bryan is a fool. He now says that the sliver issue is dead, from which I must infer that if it were not dead he would stand where the did ten years ago. Why doesn't he come out, flat-footed, and say: "Boys, I misjudged the size of the wave of damphoolism which awent the country in '96. I thought it was big enough pearry me into the White House, and so I jumped into it. Of course, I knew it was all rot, and I'm sorry for it, but if you'll elect me this time I'll promise not to say another word about gold crosses and other fool things, and I'll be the cheapest and best President since Jefferson." There would be But let's drop him, anyway. What do you say?

NEW YORK, July 8.

A Jeffersonian's Protest. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN is a great newspaper, but when it attempts to belittle William Jennings Bryan, a gentleman whom any man could feel proud to have as a visitor to his home and fireside and a man whom 6,000,000 voters honored with their votes for the highest office in the gift of this great country, it is in deep water and does not make a very graceful swimmer. We all know who Bryan is, but I dare say the

"galley" boy in THE SUN office does not know the name of the gentleman who writes the "Bryas We need not all be of one opinion, but since THE SUN is read by the most intelligent people in the United States, they naturally look for a broad and liberal view of all things, and they generally get

In the language of the street, give Mr. Bryan B. PRANK NELSON another "rubber. HARRISBURG, Pa., July 7.

The German First Twelve.

From Sunplicissimus.

A new monthly paper offered a prize for the best ist of the ten most important living Germans. Frau Schultz of Dresden won. Her list was: Emperor William, his wife, his seven children, his two daughters-in-law, and the baby the Crows Princes

Her Waterloo. She could play on the plane. Nothing left her in the lurch, Anything from "Maiden's Prayer"

Down to "Waltin' at the Church. Waltz or ragtime, march, sonata. She could rattle in a streak; She had Paderewski beaten With her marvellous technique.

Yet there was this fiv embedded In her cintment of renown: he could play an octave sideways. But she couldn't up and down.

Thus her wondrous finger movemen Useless proved, alas, alack, When she tried to don a shirtwaist

That was buttoned up the back.
McLanpsungs Wilso: